



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 03-05-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

WHO unveiled a global immunization strategy to save 50 million lives by 2030. Objective: To reach more than 50 million children who have missed lifesaving jabs against measles and other diseases because of COVID-19 disruption. Initiative by: WHO, UNICEF and the vaccine alliance Gavi To avoid multiple outbreaks of life-threatening diseases like measles, yellow fever and diphtheria, it must be ensured that routine vaccination services are protected in every country in the world. A WHO survey showed more than one third of countries were still seeing disruptions to their routine immunisation services. Around 60 mass vaccination campaigns were currently postponed in 50 countries, putting 228 million people, mostly children, at risk of diseases such as measles and polio.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Saudi Arabia will join the United States, Canada, Norway, and Qatar in forming 'Net Zero Producers Forum' for oil and gas producers to discuss how they can support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. Saudi Arabia is the world's biggest crude exporter. The Forum will discuss ways to achieve net zero carbon emission targets to limit global warming. Saudi Arabia had also said that it aimed to reduce its carbon emissions by generating 50% of the country's energy from renewables by 2030. US President unveiled plans to cut emissions by 50%-52% from 2005 levels recently.

3. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

AAP MLA Shoaib Iqbal has demanded imposition of President's Rule in Delhi in view of the massive surge in COVID-19 cases.

What's the issue?

He said neither him nor the government is able to offer any help to the people affected by the second wave of COVID-19. Therefore, the President's rule must be imposed. Observations made by the High Court on the current situation:

The Delhi High Court said "the state has failed to protect the right to life of citizens", while expressing anguish over the death of a COVID-19 patient whose family had been pleading for an ICU bed for the last

three days. It said, the state has failed to protect the right to life of people guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. What is President's Rule in the Indian context? Article 356 of the Constitution of India gives the President of India power to suspend state government and impose President's rule of any state in the country "if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution". It is also known as 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'. Upon the imposition of this rule, there would be no Council of Ministers. The state will fall under the direct control of the Union government, and the Governor will continue to head the proceedings, representing the President of India. Parliamentary Approval and Duration:

A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. The approval takes place through simple majority in either House, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting. Initially valid for six months, the President's Rule can be extended for a maximum period of three years with the approval of the Parliament, every six months.

Report of the Governor:

Under Article 356, President's Rule is imposed if the President, upon receipt of the report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Revocation:

A proclamation of President's Rule may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require parliamentary approval.

4. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The US-Army led multinational, joint exercise 'DEFENDER-Europe 21' has kicked off, in Albania and will be conducted in more than 30 training areas in 12 countries during April, May and June, including Western Balkan countries. The annual US-led military exercises will be comprising of 28,000 forces from 26 nations, including the United States, NATO countries and their allies.

5. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

India's indigenous Light Combat Aircraft, Tejas, has added the 5th generation Python-5 Air-to-Air Missile (AAM) in its air-to-air weapons capability.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has joined the Central Banks and Supervisors Network for Greening the

Financial System (NGFS) as a member.

About NGFS:

Launched at the Paris One Planet Summit on December 12, 2017. It is a group of central banks and supervisors willing to share best practices and contribute to the development of environment and climate risk management in the financial sector. It also seeks to mobilise mainstream finance to support the transition towards a sustainable economy. Composition: Includes central banks and financial supervisors. Secretariat is hosted by the Banque de France.

7. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) has finalised and recommended quality standards for four spices; cloves, oregano, basil, and ginger. The committee forwarded these four new standards to the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for adoption. What is CCSCH?

Formed in 2013, CCSCH is the youngest of the Codex Commodity Committees. The Committee is Chaired by India and Spices Board India is its Secretariat. This committee is mandated to elaborate worldwide, science-based quality standards for spices and culinary herbs, in accordance with the Codex principles of consumer protection and fair trade practices. About CAC: Set up in 1963, the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) is an intergovernmental body established jointly by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), within the framework of the Joint Food Standards Programme to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade.

8. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Report has been prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. It provides an initial overview of progress of Goals and targets contained within the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2030.

Key findings:

Covid-19 pandemic has aggravated the challenges faced by countries in managing their forests. Overall impact: More than just a health crisis, Covid-19 is driving losses of lives and livelihoods, extreme poverty, inequality, and food insecurity, and it has put the 'Future We Want' further out of reach. Impact on Global Output: It is estimated that world gross product fell by an estimated 4.3% in 2020. It is the sharpest contraction of global output since the Great Depression. On the economic front, forest-dependent populations have faced job loss, reduced income, diminished access to markets and information, and for many women and youth, a contraction in seasonal employment. Many forest dependent populations, especially those in remote or hard to reach places, have faced difficulties accessing healthcare or find that

government assistance programmes and basic services are disrupted. Pandemic driven health and socio-economic outcomes have increased pressure on forests. This is because, to ease their growing vulnerability, many indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as returning migrants and urban workers, have retreated deeper into the woods to seek food, fuel, shelter, and protection from the risks of Covid-19. One million species were at risk of extinction and that 100 million hectares of tropical forest were lost from 1980 to 2000.

9. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Celebrated across the world on May 1. Often referred to as May Day. The date was chosen by a pan-national organization of socialist and communist political parties to commemorate the Haymarket affair, which occurred in Chicago on 4 May 1886.

10. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Myanmar's military has launched air strikes on a village and outpost near the Thai border, after ethnic minority Karen insurgents attacked a Myanmar army post in some of the worst clashes since a Feb. 1 coup.

The Karen National Union (KNU), Myanmar's oldest rebel group, has also said its fighters had taken the army camp on the west bank of the Salween river.

Who are the KNU?

The KNU is the dominant political organisation representing ethnic minority Karen communities in Karen, or Kayin, State, bordering Thailand.

Its aim is self-determination for the Karen people in a region of about 1.6 million people, roughly the size of Belgium, where they are the ethnic majority in the state.

What is the Karen Conflict?

Marginalised in then Burma's post-independence political process, the KNU started a rebellion in 1949, which it waged for nearly 70 years. One of its key grievances was the majority Bamar community's dominance of Myanmar's state and military. The conflict has been described as one of the world's "longest running civil wars".